TIMES-VIRGINIAN

In The Heart of Virginia's Dark Tobacco Belt

Appomattox, Virginia

ESTABLISHED 1892

Calvin H. Robinson — — Editor and Publisher

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Appomattox, Va., under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Address all correspondence to The Times-Virginian, Appomattox, Va. Subscription Rate: $1.50 a year; 75c six months; less than six months 5c per copy. Payable in advance. Advertising rates on request.

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WITH OTHER EDITORS

MACARTHUR'S 4TH HAT

(Cleveland Plain Dealer)

General of the Army Douglas MacArthur acquired a fourth hat when he was appointed United Nation's commander of military activities to suppress the Korean bandits.

The hat that MacArthur wears most of the time is the one that goes with his job as supreme commander for the Allied powers in Japan. In this capacity he represents all the countries that were at war with Japan.

MacArthur wears another hat as commanding general of all American forces in the Far East. In this capacity his jurisdiction includes not only the occupation army in Japan, but the Army, Navy and air groups based in Okinawa, the Philippines, Guam and other islands in the far Pacific.

The general's third hat is the one he wears when he represents the Japanese government in negotiations with foreign powers. So far Japan has not been permitted to resume diplomatic relations with other countries, and foreign ambassadors are accredited to MacArthur.

It is a safe assumption that no other general in American history ever wore so many hats.

AT JEFFERSON'S UNIVERSITY

(From The New York Times)

Last July the Board of Visitors of the University of Virginia voted to deny Gregory Swanson admission to its law school on the ground that he is a Negro and that the Constitution of Virginia compels the separation of white and Negro students in the public schools. Though the state's Attorney General advised the board that recent decisions of the Supreme Court would make its ruling indefensible, a Virginia test on segregation at the graduate level of education was sought. A three-judge Federal Court sitting at Charlottesville has now granted an injunction to compel the University of Virginia to admit Mr. Swanson and others "similarly situated" to its law school. The state provides a compensatory plan for the education of its Negro law students at Howard University, in which the applicant for graduate education at Charlottesville had shared.

The University of Virginia will not be the first Southern university to admit Negro students. They have been admitted to four state universities in the region after lawsuits—in Missouri, Maryland, Oklahoma and Texas. Two others, in Arkansas and Kentucky, have voluntarily admitted them.

There are now nearly a hundred Negro students at the University of Oklahoma, although six months ago the number was less than twenty-five. A year ago the University of Kentucky had thirty Negro students in its graduate schools. One could go on citing the numbers of Negro students at work with white students, and nowhere in there a suggestion that this important academic step in the abolition of segregation has retarded the progress of race relations. The evidence suggests that in graduate schools over the nation an important bridge over the cultural gap between the races is being built. The argument that the place to begin to introduce the Negro into the main stream of American culture in any region where a differential in treatment denied him that entrance was in the field of higher education was persuasive to thoughtful Americans of both races long before the courts began to write their anti-segregation decisions.

Though not the first of its kind, the University of Virginia's case on segregation will make history in its region. An era is beginning that may shed brighter light over the complexities of race relations. That the University of Virginia, founded by Thomas Jefferson, should open the doors of its law school to a Negro seems appropriate at a time when American democracy faces a world challenge to its racial attitudes.

INOCULATION ADVISED FOR LEGUME SEED

Inoculate all legume seed before planting, particularly if the crop has not been grown previously in the field to be planted.

That's the advice from S. B. Fenne, plant pathologist at V. P. I., who says that inoculation with a suitable nodule-forming bacteria often will pay big dividends.

Congress to start work soon on a bill to raise 7 billions more in taxes.

Flash floods hit a wide area over the Old Dominion.

SCHOOL AIDED IN FORESTRY PROGRAM IN VIRGINIA, SAYS F. B. CALE

Richmond, Sept. 13.- 1,326,746 tree seedlings were set out during the past year by members of Vocational agriculture classes of Virginia's rural high schools, according to an announcement by Frank Cale, Supervisor of Vocational Agriculture of the State Department of Education. Included in the class members are the Future Farmers studying agriculture in high school, the Farm Veterans classes and Young Farmers out of school and the members of the adult farmers evening classes all of which classes have a total membership of 25,683 present and prospective farmers. 400,000 seedlings were donated by the various chapters of the Junior Chambers of Commerce and 60,000 by the Burrus land and Lumber Company of Lynchburg.

Mr. Cale also announced that 17,993 class members had each received an average of 18bushels of ing in farm forestry during the past year. As a result of this training, in addition to the young treeseedlings set out by 815 members, 3,295 members made improvement cuttings in their farm woodland, from which 27,192 cords of pulp and fuel wood were removed as a result of the thinnings; 2,549 members have long time plans for managing their woodlands; 2,931 members worked up "Fire Prevention and Control Plans" for the protection of their woodlands from fire; 1,899 members requested help from the Virginia Forest Service in making preliminary Forestry Surveys of their woodland, and 631 class members who had timber to sell had it marked and estimated by the Virginia Forest Service before selling.

MULCH STUDIED AS WEED CONTROL IN PLANTINGS

Studies to test the value of mulch in weed control in ornamental plants are underway at Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station.

Associate Horticulturist A. G. Smith says that shavings were applied four inches deep, and that in one area which has been weeded only once in 12 months, the crop is fairly clean and has made excellent growth. In order to offset the loss of nitrogen where the mulch was applied, nitrate of soda was used at the rate of about 100 pounds per acre, in addition to a light side dressing of 5-10-5 fertilizer.

Similar studies are being made with seedling Scotch Pine and White Pine trees.

Gen. Clark arrives in Germany to inspect our troops there.

"Miss Alabama" wins the "Miss America of 1951" title at Atlantic City, N. J.

The 1950 toll of deatas on highways in Virginia has now gone beyond the 600 mark.

China is reported as making a comeback in business.

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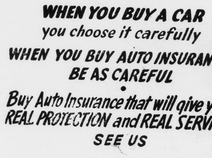

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Stonewall

Stonewall, Sept. 12.- We are so glad to know that the school bells will ring at the Stonewall school house. We welcome the new teacher, Mrs. Frasier, F. Martin, of Lynchburg.

Mrs. Lee Wheeler spent last week with her sister, Mrs. Anna Lee, and family on the rock list.

We are glad to know that Mrs. Homer and we hope she will soon be well again.

Mr. and Mrs. Davidson spent Sunday with Mrs. Lester Carson.

Mr. and Mrs. Bob Wheeler, of Lynchburg, spent the week-end with Mrs. Mr. and Mrs. Irby Wheeler.

Mr. and Mrs. Tommie Davidson and children spent Sunday with her parents, Mrs. Frasier, at Rustburg.

Mrs. E. L. Chick and daughter, Mrs. Henry Beard, attended the wedding of his neice, Miss Franklin in Lynchburg Saturday afternoon. They also attended the reception.

Mrs. W. T. Younger, of Lynchburg, visited their daughter, Mrs. Wallace Bondurant and her family last week.

Mrs. Howlette Drinkard and children, Howlette, Jr., Arlene and Ann spent last Thursday in Lynchburg.

Miss Martha Ferguson is visiting friends at Gladstone.

Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Moore and children, and Mr. and Mrs. Lyle Moore spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Frank Moore at Spring Mills.

Mr. and Mrs. Lyle Thomas were guests in Richmond last week on account of their daughter and little son both being in a hospital. Mrs. Vinton Russell and little son, Vinton.

Mrs. Nadine Burnette left last week for her new work in Richmond. The fine young lady will be greatly missed by her many friends here who will wish for her great success in her new work.

Mr. and Mrs. O. R. Turnes visited his sister, Mrs. L. D. Puckett, in a Lynchburg hospital last week-end.

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Brother to Jesus

Lesson for September 17, 1950

By DR. KENNETH J. FOREMAN

SCRIPTURE: Mark 3:20-21, 31-35; John 7:1-5; 19:25-27.

DEVOTIONAL READING: Psalm 19:7-14.

THEY WENT fishing before doubt; very likely they went together in the shop; perhaps James was the business of small brothers sometimes are like all small brothers by want along when Jesus went over the Nazareth hills. As a man in later years he became influential and famous; indeed it was he who probably wrote the book in our New Testament called "James." But as a boy, his neighbors saw nothing remarkable in him. So completely commonplace was he, that after 6 shows us, the natives of Nazareth couldn't believe that one of their brothers could amount to much.

Unbeliever

FOR years and years James grew up with Jesus, boy with boy. They lived under the same roof, ate from the same dish. James even have worn his big brother's outgrown tunics. All his childhood days he knew the care and love of the same mother Mary as Jesus had. Through all the "silent" years when Jesus lived and worked in Nazareth, James lived and worked beside him.

And yet, the strange thing is that when Jesus left the carpenter shop and went about "doing good" as Peter said, James did not believe in him. It seems clear from the story in Mark 3 that both Mary and the brothers (not James only) had the idea that Jesus was out of his mind. They came to get him and would have stopped his ministry at that point, if they could. John also mentions the fact that Jesus' own brothers did not believe in him.

It seems strange, yet the reasons may not be hard to find. Perhaps it was a case of the old proverbial "Familiarity breeds contempt." Perhaps James had a sort of inferiority complex about himself and maybe he agreed with the villagers' low opinion about him, so that he could not believe that his brother could be the Christ. In any case it is plain that if miracles could ever have compelled belief, Jesus' miracles would have convinced James . . . but he was an unbeliever right through the day of Calvary.

Believer

PRECISELY what changed him was never known. Some anonymous writer in early times wrote a "Gospel of James"—a piece of fiction never accepted by the church as genuine. What we do know is what Paul tells us; that after his resurrection, Jesus "appeared to James." It may well be that James was convinced by the risen Christ as he had never been by the Carpenter of Nazareth.

Be that as it may, as time went on and Christian began to multiply in Jerusalem, James appeared as the leader of the Christians' Home Church. At the important conference held in Jerusalem to decide the church's first great controversy, it was James whose speech was the "last word" before the decisive vote.

Quality of Leadership

JAMES was not an accepted leader merely because he was a brother of Jesus. There were other brothers who remained quite obscure. James was a recognized leader because of his personal qualities. The reader is invited to study these out for himself. But there is one interesting and unusual combination of qualities in this man, strictness with himself, together with flexible generosity in dealing with others.

In Acts 21:17-26 it is clear that James kept all the laws of Moses himself and expected other Jews to do the same. To the end of his life he was personally a rigid conservative. But when it came to other people, he was far more tolerant.

When the question arose, how much of Jewish law shall we expect Gentile Christians to observe? James agreed to the startlingly small nucleus of laws that the Jerusalem conference set forth as the absolute minimum for all. James did not wish his own conscience to bind every one else. He did not expect every one else to be bound by his own pattern. He had high standards and he lived up to them. But he did not use his own standards as a club with which to beat others over the head.

(Copyright by the International Council of Religious Education, on behalf of 32 Protestant denominations. Released by WNU Features.)

NEW PROJECT IN STATISTICAL METHODS

A food tester's judgment may be affected by the time of the day, the temperature—or by the perfume worn by the lady on his left.

He may, on one day, rate a can of peaches as "good." The next day he may rate the same, or a similar can, as "fair."

No one knows just how variable his judgment may be, but if he is likely to change his opinion frequently, there is much doubt about the value of the testng procedure.

For these reasons, it has long been a problem as to just how exact results from "subjective" research may be.

However, exact results from research based on subjective tests may be made possible by a newly approved project at Virginia Experiment Station, says Dr. Boyd Harshbarger, Station statistician.

Aim of the project, Dr. Harshbarger explains, is to develop new statistical methods which can be applied to subjective research.

In—say—agronomic tests where quantitative data are available, efficient statistical designs have been developed, so slight differences may be evaluated. In subjective tests, no evaluations are now possible.

A bushel of corn can be measured. A person's opinion cannot.

Dr. Harshbarger explains that in every industry where foods are graded or scored, and in every food processing plant where someone must judge the value of the food, there is the proble mof evaluating the judgment of members of testing panels.

What the panel members may think of a food often determines the quality of many processed food products. A wrong judgment, particularly if it involves a recipe or processing procedure early in the packing season, may result in the loss of millions of dollars.

Likewise, a correct judgment may save millions of dollars, improve the product, and result in better marketing practices and better food for the consumer.

The new project, at this stage, is purely mathematical. Any statistical methods worked out by the research-ers will be tried later on results of subjective research.

21 Japs on Pacific Island Still at War With U. S.

HONOLULU, H. I. — Twenty-one Japanese are still at war with the United States.

The navy has announced that the island of Antahan in the northern Marianas is so small and unimportant it won't risk sending a landing party to take the 21 Japs still holding out against American forces.

The navy has tried everything short of war to get them out. Pamphlets and food have been dropped from planes. Boats circle the island broadcasting over loud-speakers that World War II is over.

The Japs are not convinced.

The navy said it hopes the Japanese will "tire of their present existence and surrender." One Japanese woman surrendered to a small navy field party June 30.

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Richwood

Richwood, Sept. 12.- "Constructive criticism is wholesome and beneficial, but unguarded unwarranted slander is blasphemy." —Quoted.

Divine services at the Central Baptist Church Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Guill and son, Darvall spent the week-end with relatives in Norfolk.

Edward Smith, of Norfolk, was the guest over the week-end of Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Pugh .

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Pugh, of Burkeville and Mrs. G. P. Brannan and daughter, Val, were the dinner guests Sunday of Mr. and Mrs. Travis Wooldridge.

Mrs. Henry Fleshman and son, J. H., have moved into the home of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Arrington.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Esmond Pugh are ill at this writing.

Mrs. Dean Pugh spent Thursday afternoon with Mrs. Fred Wooldridge.

Soviet Radio Sets Estimated At 1,300,000

LONDON—According to a survey by the United Nations there are only 1,300,000 regular radio sets in all of the Soviet Union on the basis of the latest available figures.

There are also 6,500,000 "wired receivers" in Russia over which government-monitored and approved programs are piped to Russian listeners. The only choice offered to listeners is between one Soviet broadcast and another.

The report did not say how many of the 1,300,000 regular Russian sets were short wave and even capable of picking up American and British broadcasts in Russian beamed at the Soviet Union.

The survey showed the United States was the largest radio listening nation in the world and Britain was the largest newspaper reading country.

U.S. First in Radios

It said that in the United States "every two persons owned a radio set and in Britain one daily paper was sold for every two people."

In the Soviet Union only one daily paper is sold for every six persons.

The survey, compiled at the request of the United Nations subcommission on the freedom of information and the press, also included the following data:

Total circulation of daily papers throughout the world is nearly 219,000,000 a day; there are 160,000,000 radio sets and more than 44,000 cinema seats.

The United States is sixth as a newspaper-reading nation, preceded by Britain, Norway, Luxembourg, Denmark and Sweden.

Russia Has 7,163 Papers

But Britain is second to the United States in the number of radio sets. There are 566 sets to each 1,000 persons in the United States and only 227 in Britain.

The survey said that the Russian-wired receivers picked up broadcasts from Soviet stations and transmitted them to subscribers by wire; the equipment in the listener's home consisted simply of a loudspeaker. The listener's choice is limited to the program selected for him, the survey showed.

The survey said that many countries in Africa, Asia and South America were poorly off for means of communication. In the underdeveloped parts of Africa there are millions without a newspaper in their own tongue.

The survey showed that the average person in the United States went to the movies 32 times a year, the average Briton 29 times and the average Russian three times.

In the Soviet Union, 7,163 papers were published in 1947 in seventy languages, against 8,763 papers pre-war; circulation in 1947 was 31,100,000 against 38,000,000 before the war.

Just in From Desert, Burro Very, Very Dry

LONG BEACH, Calif. — George Brown Hayes, a cook, was talking spiritedly to a burro in a beach side zoo and the officer on duty, John Logan, didn't interfere.

But when Hayes suddenly nodded his head and tipped a wine bottle into the burro's throat, Logan exercised his authority.

"That jackass asked me for a drink, so I gave it to him," Protested Hayes, booked for intoxication. "He said he just got in from the desert and he was terribly, terribly dry."

Play safe—drive carefully.

One drowns in week-end flash floods in Virginia.

Rocks

Rocks, Sept. 11.- The weather did really change last week. It felt like fall and frost was near at hand last Wednesday morning. It was a rainy week, too.

Friends of the community are sorry to hear that Mrs. Ernest Farrar is ill. We wish her a speedy recovery.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Roach took their son, Johnny, back to Lynchburg Wednesday for a check-over. He will remain in for two weeks longer.

Cassie Baldwin spent Labor Day with Mrs. Glenn S. Martin.

Mrs. Allie Gowin and Mrs. Clarence Richardson spent Thursday with the former's daughter, Mrs. Lewis Dickerson.

Dillard Mays, of Pamplin was helping Jim Frank Ranson with his farm work Tuesday and Wednesday.

A few from Rocks attended the revival meeting at the Mathews Baptist Church at Hixburg last week.

School opened Friday.

Mary Willie and Johnny Ranson and Betty Taylor entered school for the first time.

Mr. and Mrs. S. G. McGee, of Norfolk spent the week-end with Mrs. D. R. Inge.

Miss Odelle Ranson accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Toby Inge and Audrey Dale to Richmond Sunday.

Mrs. L. K. Almond and son, Joe, and Mr. and Mrs. Allen Franklin and Mrs. Walter Ranson spent Sunday at Brookneal with Mr. and Mrs. Hudson Dickerson.

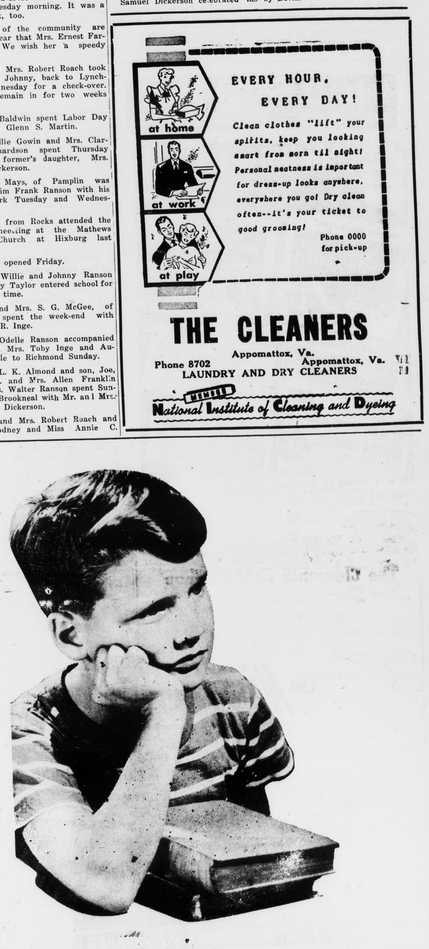
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Roach and son, Rodney and Miss Annie C. Martin spent Sunday at Waynesboro with Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Williams and Steve.

A few from Rocks went to Holly-wood Sunday for the dedication of the new Sunday School rooms.

Samuel Dickerson celebrated his birthday Saturday. Also Mrs. W. F. Ranson.

Rodney Roach went to Roanoke Friday for his examination.

Rearming of Germany is opposed by Bevin.



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But, Sonny, school's important, too. You'll learn about history and arithmetic and freedom and the importance of apples to the teacher . . . Speaking of freedom—your grand-daddy and his grand-daddy fought for it in their day—and speaking of arithmetic, you'll learn how easy it is to figure how Cheap Electricity saves time and money, and how it helps Mom in her housework and Pop in his business.

Good luck, Sonny!

"Meet Curtis Arthur" for daily NEWS at 1:00, Sundays—CBS—9 P. M., Eastern Time

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